IRGES ALLIES TO **HELP RUSSIA QUICK**

Director of Official Bureau Asserts Country Is Suffering

DISORGANIZATION RIFE

NEW YORK, July 24. The Allied countries, especially the United tates, fighting with Russia for a common suse, must help Russia, and help immeditaly. A moment now lost cannot, perhaps, de up in years.

This is the substance of an appeal to the sorid democracies issued today by A. J. sck. director of the official Russian inermation bureau in this country. The ap-

The key to the Russian political situation that the Russian Socialist parties are the rulers of the country. The All-Russian Feasants' Congress proclaimed as their early the Socialist-Revolutionists—Kerens party. The workers in the cities pro almed the Social-Democratic party as leirs. Since the Russian peasantry alone snatitutes about 85 per cent of the Russian population, you may see that the two great Russian Socialist parties are the predomi-sating factor in the present political situa-

"The first coalition Cabinet, in which only one Socialist, A. F. Kerensky, participated, se the structure of the Cabinet did not correspond with the structure and pro-portionate power of the political parties in Russia. In the second Cabinet six Socialist leaders participated, and, therefore, this Cabinet had more power and was able to pursue a definite military policy which culminated in the offensive led by the Socialist

Minister, Kerensky.

"This offensive will continue because the overwhelming majority of the people, in-cluding almost all the Socialist elements and the most prominent Socialist leaders, support it. Against it is only a negligible noisy element, consisting in part of irre-ponsible political fanatics and in part of

German agents, spies and provocators.

"The task before the third coalition
Cabinet, which includes eight Socialist leaders, with Kerensky at the head, is to pur ie a definite internal policy—a policy of nieting the noisy elements endangering Russian liberty. The Government of Russia, feeling full responsibility to the country and to humanity, will be iron-handed in dealing with the internal commies of Russia. They can no longer be tolerated. They will no longer be tolerated. The Government of

sia will accomplish its duty to the allied democracies and to herself, but the gravity of the situation must not be under-estimated. The real difficulty, however, is in the disorganization of the country, ex-hausted from three years of war and the terrible crimes committed by the old

"The transportation system is inefficient the food situation is so acute that there have been many cases of death by starva-tion in the interior provinces; the financial system is tottering. These are the real problems confronting the Government, not the issues raised by a few noisy elements.

These latter can be quieted overnight.

"The allied countries, and especially the United States, fighting with Russia for a common cause, must help Russia, and help immediately. There is no time for the usual diplomatic ceremonials. A moment now lost cannot perhaps be made up in

"Help the new Government of Russia the new Government which is supported by all the people and is strong and authoritaough to make Russia once ent to organize and reconstruct the stry. Relieve the enormous suffering of the Russian people and believe in Russia. Believe in the creative instinct of democ-racy struggling for life."

KERENSKY HA POTERI ILLIMITATI IN RUSSIA

Il Consiglio dei Lavoratori Gli Affida l'Incarico di Ristabilire l'Ordine

ROMA, 24 Luglio.

Telegrafano da Petrograd che, dopo una seduta durata per tutta una notte, il Consiglio dei Lavoratori e Soldati ha conferito al governo alla testa del quale e' Kerensky poteri illimitati per risolvere la situazione militare creata dagli ammutinamenti delle truppe nalla Galizia e per ristabilire l'ordine alla fronto e nell'interno. Inoltre, la coverno provisorio, che e' stato ora l'ordine alla fronte e nell'interno. Inoltre, al governo provvisorio, che e' state ora designato come "governo della sicurezza nazionale," e' atato conferito anche il potere di eseguire il programma tracciato gia' per la nuova Russia. In altra parole Kerensky viene ad essere il dittatore della Russia. enza quanto la parola puo' avere di brutto e di reazionario. Si crede che Kerensky sia gia' giunto alla fronte di battaglia.

Su questo uomo uscito dalla rivoluzione ed affermatosi subito quale una volonta' superiore, e' stato gettato il peso del rista-bilimento dell'ordine in quel caos che ancora oggi e' la Russia appena uscita dalla sua ivoluzione. E Kerensky, si prevede, agira on mano di ferro contro quegli estremisti e massimalisti" che hanno con la loro propaganda disorganizzato le armate che Brus-siloff aveva vittoriosamente lanciato all'at-tacco delle posizioni austro-tedesche, estremisti e massimalisti che erano consciamente od incosciamente altrettanti agenti della

La situazione militare intanto e' ancora grave. I russi che ancora tengono Tarno-poli, sono minacciati di accerchiamento da parte delle armato austro-tedesche che profittano del fatto che i russi continuano ad attaccare e ad intaccare le linee tedesche sperando di richiamare cola parte delle forze che lo Stato Maggiore tedesco ha amsasto nella Galizia.

Intanto, mentre la situazione militare Russia e' tutt'altro che buona, temporanea-mente e' da sperare, in Francia i tedeschi il sono accaniti in numerosi attacchi contro le posizioni francesi dell'altopiano di Crae dello Chemin des Dames, ma non riusciti a nulla. Per ben quaranta le truppe delle armate del kronprinz state lanciate all'assalto delle posino state lanciate all'assure a scuoterie oni francesi senza riuscire a scuoterie a sembra che gli inglesi vadano prepa ora sembra che ando una nuova offensiva.

Ieri sera ii Ministero della Guerra publicava il seguente rapporto del generale adorna circa la situazione alla fronte alo-austriaca:

Nella zona tra la valle del Chiese e quella dell'Astico la grande attività del reparti in ricognizione porto a piccoli combattimenti che finirono tutti in nostro

Nella valle dell'Avisio la nostra arti-lieria incendio' una batteria nemica su amorciaco e poi con un ben diretto usco di interdizione impedi' che il nemico socedesse al salvataggio della sua bat-

a fronte della Carnia grossi renemici che erano venuti nella zona
delle nostre mitragliatrici di Monte
da e del Monte Rombon furono
flatamente messi in fuga. Gruppi
i armati e gruppi di operai militari
o cannoneggiati con successo e disnella sona tra Lusniz e Malborte nella valle del Fella.

sera, nonostante le difficili ed avcondisioni atmosferiche e le diffese
austriaci, una nostra squadriglia di
ait bombardo efficacemente le batterestella mil Monte Hermada e le
condisioni sumo forma di consera di contra di connella valle del presente le della
sera della di connella di connella

guerra. La medaglia e' stata ora presen-tata alla regina Elisabetta dal marchese Garignani, ministro plenipotenziario d'Italia presso il governo belga, e dal generale Di Breganza, che furono poi trattenuti a cola-sione dalla regina.

Questo fatto viene a smentire una voce calunniosa fatta correre recentemente che la regina Elisabetta, che come e' noto appartiene alla casa di Baviera, fosse stata fatta prigioniera dagli inglesi per avere fornito informazioni ai tedeschi. Invece i sovrani d'Inghilterra ai recareno il 7 corrente a far visita ai reali del Belgio i quali il 14 corrente visitareno i feriti francesi nell'ospedale di Dunkirk. Le autorita' belghe si sono viste costrette recentemente, a causa di queste voci, a minacciare di processare chiunque spargesse tali notizie calessare chiunque spargesse tali notizie cal unnione che dovevano servire ai fini degli agenti tedeschi.

YIELD TO WILSON ON WAR BOARD

Congress Won't Keep Commission Provision in Food Bill

RESPONSIBILITY AVOID

WASHINGTON, July 24.

President Wilson will carry his point The Congressional Committee on Conduc of the War will be eliminated from the food bill. In addition, indications today were that further commission governmen has ended in Washington for a few months at least.

Congress is not yet ready opoppose the President. It has made him responsible for the conduct of the war and the members feel that they can take refuge behind that action should disaster come. which would make the people demand that responsibility be placed.

Careful canvass of both houses made this fact clear today. It also showed there is a deep feeling of resentment against the Administration in certain quarters. This is certain to come to the front when the regular session begins next December. The men who believe that the President has been given a power which is dangerous under the Constitution have refrained from open op position at the special session, because the were not willing to accept responsibility for delaying war preparations. But the pres-ent special session will dispose of all this.

When the regular session begins it will have to do with the orderly management of the affairs of the nation. And then it is admitted, even by the lieutenants of the President in the Senate and the House, that the constantly increasing friction must

follow the President's attitude and the yielding of Congress to it will be the prolonging of the present extraordinary session. The men who believe Congress should remain in session continuously throughout the war—and there are many of them— now will oppose hurrying up pending legislation to permit quitting next month.
With a congressional committee on the
ground sharing responsibility, many of these men were willing to hurry through the rest of the war program and go back home. They will be loath to do this now.

As a result of the President's attitude it unlikely that any adjournment Congress can be looked for before October at the earliest, thus giving members a chance to return to their homes for a few weeks before the regular session com-

Officials in close touch with the Adminisration say that the President's objection to war committee of Congress was brought to a head by an intimation that this committee planned to devote all of its attention mittee planned to devote all of its attention to the operations of the advisory commit-tee of the Council of National Defense. Men were to be placed on the committee, the President was told, who had led the oppo-sition to the plans of the various advisory committees. In addition, the badly tangled affairs of the Federal Shipping Board and certain other commissions now operating in Washington were recalled to the President

Through the Administration licutenants an effort is to be made to try to get Con-gress to rush matters and go home. But it already is certain that this program will

The revenue bill, reported today, will be utilized as a vehicle for many speeches in the Senate and no one cares to venture a guess as to when it will reach a vote.

Goethals and Denman Out of Ship Board

outlined from Page One

program; and I am convinced that the upon the program, for that is already in large part in process of execution, but upon the further execution of it. I have found both you and General Goethals ready to serve the public at a personal sacrifice. Realizing that the only manner in which the way can be completely cleared for harmonious and effective action is to carry our shipbuilding plans forward from this point through new agencies. General Goethals has put his resignation in my hands, and have adopted it in the same spirit which it was tendered-not as deciding between two men whom I respect and admire, but in order to make invidious decisions unnecessary and let the work be developed without further discu of what is past. I am taking the liberty of writing to tell you this in the confidence that you will be glad to take the same disinterested and self-forgetting ourse that General Goethals has taker When you have done as he has done am sure that you may count with the utmost confidence upon the ultimate ver-dict of the people of the country with regard to your magnanimous and unsel fish view of public duty and upon winning in the retrospect the same admira-tion and confidence that I have learned

to feel for you. With much regard and very great appreclation of the large services you have

Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON The President accepted the resignation f John B. White in the following letter

My dear Mr. White:

I think that you have a perfect right to ask to be relieved of your labors in the Shipping Board, and I feel obliged by the argument you have used to accept your resignation from the board.

In foing so, however, may I not express my appreciation of the sense of public duty with which you have served and thank you for the time and labor you have devoted to the important business of a great instrumentality of Govern.

a great instrumentality of Govern-

Cordially and sincerely yours.

WOODROW WILSON.

Chairman Denman, as soon as he heard of the action of the President, tendered his resignation from the board, to taffe effect

nmediately. He would make no statement or comment other than to say "It is the President's action. He has to fight the war. I will stand behind him to the best of my ability. He has selected three cracking good men to fill the three vacancies. The main thing is that the work has got to go on."

Killed as He Builds Tomb HANOVER Pa. July 24.—John Dinger, enty-four years old, of Fort Wayne, d. was killed here in Mount Olivet Camer, while helping in the erection of a KERENSKY EXHORTING HIS TROOPS



Clothed with "unlimited powers" in the present emergency in the affairs of the Russian Provisional Government, the new Premier has arrived at the Galician front, where his dynamic presence and vigorous methods against mutineers and spies are expected to halt the Slav retreat.

Russia Moves to End New Upheaval

The regiment itself marched to the Winter Palace square and formally surrendered It was transferred to new barracks and will shortly be sent to the front. Parts of this regiment were among those who particl pated in last week's rioting in Petrograd

MRS. PANKHURST COMMENTS "We are glad the storm broke so soot

declared Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, England's suffragette leader, today. "We had known it was gathering, for we knew the Germans were at work, but how or where their machinations would break out no one "As an American you can see from this

situation what we had to fight against in England. God only knows how many Englives were lost because lingland permitted the Germans to remain working in our midst You in America will find sooner or later-perhaps at terrible cost-that you must lock up every German sympathizer."

Even with the new policy of running down all agitators and political fanatics. there were evidences here today that Ger-man agents still abound. Apparently there

is a comprehensive, systematic campaign of acquisition of passports by pickpocketing. Victims, apparently, are carefully selected beforehand. There were twenty arrests of spies bearing f orged or altered passports. stolen in this manner, at the frontier on Saturday alone. Search of apartments of suspected German agents here has revealed great batches of other credentials.

of the fleet were completely loyal. Lebe-dieff has just returned from a visit at the naval bases and declared he had been assured by every ship of the men's loyalty

has appointed Lieutenant Colonel Kostinin military commander of the etrograd district.

WASHINGTON SEES HOPE IN NEW RUSSIAN CRISIS

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Whether Russia has acted in time to prevent complete disaster in naming Premier Kerensky as dictator cannot be known for at least a week. It will require that length of time, officials here say, to show whether the Russian armies can be railied and so distributed as to bar the passage of the conquering Teutonic hosts. If Kereneky rules with an iron hand-and officials believe he will-and forces an immediate resumption of discipline in the Rus-sian forces, Russia will pass the danger point, although she is certain to lose a great part of her advanced lines.

The fact that wholesale arrests of officers of both the army and the navy are being made is considered a hopeful sign.

It is certain that German gold has been distributed broadcast and if the traitors distributed broadcast and if the traitors are brought to justice it is expected that the proposed counter-revolution can be prevented and the situation saved for the present Government. The frankness with which Kerensky and his associates have admitted the chaotic conditions existing along the entire battlefront also is encouraging officials been say. Their warning along the disciplinary and an aging, officials here say. Their warnings are certain to have a good effect on the Russian people and on the soldiers at the

Officials said today they did not believe it would be possible to get a reunited Russia until the proposed inter-Allied con-ference to discuss the war aims is held. ference to discuss the war aims is held. It will meet next month—the call fixing the date has not yet been issued—and Great Britain and France have agreed to participate. Invitations will be sent to the United States and Italy, but whether they will take part is not yet known. The Russian Government in insisting on the conference made it plain that "every Russian soldier must know what he is fighting for." It was pointed out in the call that Russia was opposed to annexations and indemnities. "as they are commonly interpreted," and that because of this fact Russia would ask that "certain of the announced aims of the Allies be revised."

Should Kerensky be able to restore order

Should Kerensky be able to restore order in Russia and rehabilitate his fighting forces so that the German drive can be checked, the conference must listen seriously to the Russian position. Premier Lloyd George made it plain some time ago that George made it plain some time ago that Great Britain was willing to discuss the entire peace aims in the most open manner, and if a reunited Russia is represented at the conference it is entirely probable that its declarations will have much weight. Officials at the Russian Embassy here said today that they had received dispatches which indicate that Premier Kerensky has succeeded in quelling a good part of the mutiny at the front

Supreme confidence was expressed by the officials there that the Premier will have the entire situation well under con-trol in the very near future. Dispatches from the American embassy at Petrograd reaching here still are subject to a great delay and officials admitted their informa-tion was hardy enough to permit

Twining Will Award \$15,000,000 Contracts

delivery within the specified time, then we are willing to take a chance on the labor end and go ahead with the contracts. We may have to ask the city for some concess Mr. Louchheim was asked if he thought

that the options would stand good at the original prices.

say. We will take the matter up immediately with the various firms and conferences will be held with them and with the city As an indication that the Keystone company feels it is doubtful that the materials

can be obtained at the prices of six months tain of the materials have increased 50 per cent in the six months.

The Keystone State Construction Company is particularly anxious for the con-

tracts because of the dirt which will be excavated from the Broad street subway. Great quantities of soil are wanted to fill in at Overbrook where the company has the freight classification yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Nearly 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth will be needed for the Overbrook word. The Keystone Company has under construction at Twenty-second street and Sedgley avenue a dirt-receiving plant which will cost nearly \$50,000.

Director Twining was disappointed today when it was found that only a single bid had been submitted for the Frankford "L" With the army sowed with German agents working to achieve mutiny. Petrograd was greatly relieved today by report of M. Lebedieff. Kerensky's assistant in charge of the navy, declaring that Russia's sailors of the fleet were completely loval. Laborated that the work should cost about \$650,000; nearly 50 per cent had to be added on account of present was relieved. The transit department was ready to advertise bids for this several me when it was learned that the plans as drawn would infringe upon existing patent rights. Accordingly, the specifications had to be changed. This meant a month's delay. There will be an important conference this afternoon between William Draper Lewis, special transit adviser for the Smith administration: Joseph P. Gaffney, chair-man of Councils' Finance Committee, and

Director Twining.

The discussion will center entirely about the new transit lease being drafted by the Director. The various points agreed upon by company and city up to date will be ex-plained to Mr. Lewis and Mr. Gaffney, who, t is understood, will co-lavorate in putting

the lease in its final legal form. The conference will be held in Director Twining's office in the Bourse. William Draper Lewis came from his summer home in Maine to attend the conference. The fact that Mr. Lewis should come all the way from Maine at this time in the middle of the summer lends support to the report that the draft of the transit lease is virtu-ally completed as far as the main features are concerned. The transit director and A. L. Drum, consulting engineer of the tran-sit company, have held conferences almost every day for the last three weeks.

The Public Service Commiss all of the certificates requested by the city last night apparently without any debate or without any opposition from the three or without any opposition from the three members—Ryan, Hilling and Magee—who have held back the permits for six months.

The certificates cover the Broad street subway, the subway delivery loop, the Northwest-Parkway line, the Darby "L." the Chestnut street subway, the Thirty-fifth Ward surface line, and the lower end of the Frankford "L." from Callowhill street to Front and Arch streets. Discussing the commission's actionmediate results, the Mayor said:

"While construction engineers and others who will deal with the physical creation of the extensive additions to the transit facilities of Philadelphia, for one reason or another, may alter the plans which I and my associates have in mind at present, it is my opinion that the first work to be

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uniform.

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undertaken will be on Broad street and

the loop.

"When you speak of rushing the work.
I cannot say more than that the improvements to the trar portation system which will be an influential factor in developing will be an influential factor in developing those sections which will be traversed by the lines, will be initiated jffst as soon as the contracts which have been hanging fire can be executed. The building operations will be pushed as rapidly as conditions will permit. Just what effect the war activities will have in interfering with the extension I cannot forecast.

"It is just possible that we may not advertise for a great deal of the work at this time, but this intention is subject to change. If it appears that more work can be undertaken than we have mapped out

change. If it appears that more than the undertaken than we have mapped out under the bids which have been given out. I think it will be undertaken.

I think it will be undertaken.

I think it will be undertaken.

"Personally, it gives me great satisfaction that the extensions are to be instituted under my administration, and I am certain that the service which the new routes will give to the public will be gratifying to the citizens of Philadelphia and its suburban contlation."

"PACIFIST" SOCIETIES NOW ALMOST EXTINCT

Search of Former Haunts Washington Fails to Indicate Existence

GERMAN "COUNCIL" GONE

Some Have Shown Truly Patriotic Spirit and at Present Are Enthusiastic War Aids

WASHINGTON, July 24 Those myriad peace societies that roared and raged the highways of official Washington in pre-war times could not be found today. They have suffered, or enjoyed,

A glance at the telephone book, which not long since bristled with their titles and numbers, showed them nearly all gone. Where once they held place, even in the classified list, today their post on the pink

pages between "pawnbrokers" and "pea-nut roasters" was blank. Virtually complete annihilation has befallen the proved pro-German "Labor's Na-tional Peace Council." This fell out through Federal indictment of some of its officials on charges of fomenting strikes among munitions and shipping laborers Investigation showed that others have

turned their peace craze into war glory.
A visit to the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace" revealed that "the personnel and equipment" of that organiza-tion has been "turned over to the Govern-ment for the duration of the war," Search for J. B. Scott. Carnegle's peace secretary at the local branch, found him wearing a United States army major's uniform and working into the wee sma' hours helping General Crowder on the draft, Mrs. John Jay White, long prominent as

an ardent peace advocate here, has gone o Philadelphia to continue her auxiliary aid work on War Department cantonment work on camps and officers' reserve camps.

The American Peace Society, the only out-and-out peace organization showing in the telephone book, evinced no signs of life. The erstwhile belligerent arms embarge conference seems to have vanished into thin air. This group had branches advocating peace, strict neutrality and other such things. It was the embargo congress which bombarded Congress with \$500,000 worth of elegrams during the fight on Representative McLemore's resolution warning Ameri

ans off the high seas. The nearest approach to pronounced anti-war work is that of the American Union Against Militarism seeking exemption from war service of "conscientious objectors."

One of America's most enthusiastic war aids is the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is leader. T group has established a national w council here to help America whip Kais ism and make the enforcement of peace possible.

GOVERNOR EDGE FILLS UP PRISON COMMISSION

Declares Progress of Inquiry and Rec ommendations for Reforms Very Satisfactory

TRENTON. July 24.—In announcing to-day that Dwight W. Morrow, of Englewood, N. J., member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., would succeed William B. Dickson as chairman of the New Jersey Prison Inquiry Commission and that he had requested former Assemblyman Ogden H. Hammond. of Bernardsville, Somerset County, to accept appointment to the inquiry commission fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Chairman Dickson, Governor Edge declared that the progress of the commis-sion in investigating conditions at the prison and making recomment was very satisfactory. mendations for reforms

"The task of the commission is at least half finished, and they are now shaping a report which will be submitted to the next Legislature suggesting legislation which ought to bring about very practical reforms in the administration of our New Jersey prison and to the penal and correctiona institutions," stated Governor Edge today.

This will be the second legislative re-port of the Prison Inquiry Commission, and will, I am informed, be far more comprehensive in suggesting even greater and more extensive reforms in prison welfare than the irst report.
"The commission is rapidly concluding its

plan for the psycopathic examination of prisoners, and when this is put into opera-tion it ought to have the practical effect of insuring a proper discrimination in the treatment of criminals and those who are nerely mental defectives.

"There is considerable work ahead for the commission, but I am confident that their work will be no less energetic than it has been in the past and that the results will be visible to the entire State before another year."



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DUBLIN SEES HOME RULERS MEET AGAIN

Influence of U.S. Seen in Decision to Make Sessions Secret

SINN FEINERS ABSENT

DUBLIN, July 24. The most diverse elements in all Ireland assembled today for the first meeting tomorrow of the conference from which England hopes to settle the 700-year-old issue of Irish home rule. The only Irish parties who will not be represented in the meeting will be the Sinn Feiners, Independent Nawill be the Sinn Feiners, Indepe tionalists, Labor Unionists and near-Social-

The members, however, present some strange diversities. They range all the way

from John Redmond, sometimes called Par-nell's successor, and Joe Devlin, flery young spellbinding leader of the Constitutional pelibinding leader of the Constitutional Democrats, to such feudal lords as the Marquis of Londonderry, the young descendant of Lord Castlereagh. In the church there are the Catholic Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishops of Rapho, Ross, Down and Comor on the one hand, and the Protestant Primate of all Irained, the Archbishop of Primate of all Ireland, the Archbishop of Dublin, with the moderator of the Presbyterian Church, on the other.
The influence of the United States, ad-

The influence of the United States, aumittedly largely responsible for the sessions, shows itself in the advance decision to make all sessions secret. Those in charge pointed out that the Philadelphia convention of 1787, which drafted the Constitution of the United States, was in secret and a success—whereas previous to hold open constitutional conven

tions had almost always failed.
None of the delegates expects the meetng will arrive at any decision for weeks,

The present-day agitation for Irish rule dates back to 1871. In that year a league of Catholics and Protestants was established to regain for Ireland the right established to regain for ireland the lad been deprived by an act of the Irish Parliament in 1800. At the head of this league was Isaac Butte, then the leader of the Irish bar, and, without doubt, the most popular

man in the country.

The growth of the league was rapid, and in the parliamentary election following its establishment—that is to say, in 1874—fifty-one home rulers were sent by the Irish constituencies to represent and enforce the national demand and aspirations in West-minster. Little progress was made by Mr. Butte, and shortly after his death, in 1879 Charles Stewart Parnell, who had mean-while become a power in Irish politics, succeeded to the leadership.

LAND LEAGUE AGITATION

For some years after this event the Land eague agilation in Ireland occupied public ittention and the attention of the British Parliament so much that the greater and broader question of home rule ceased for the moment to become the vital and para-mount issue. In 1886, however, the Tory administration of Lord Salisbury was sucseeded by the Liberals, and Mr. who had become Premier for the third time decided to yield to the demand of the Irish Nationalists—who then held the balance of power in Parliament-and introduce measure of home rule for Ireland. This he did in April, 1886, but owing to the defection of a large number of Liberals, who joined the Tories in opposition to the bill, the measure was defeated.

Mr. Gladstone, however, would not accept the vote of the House of Commons as final. He had adopted the policy of home rule and determined to stand loyally and firmly by it Although Parliament was less than a year old, he promptly dissolved it and appealed to the electors on the issue of home rule alone. This was in July, 1886, and in the general election thus held he was deserted by the Liberals who had voted against home rule, with the result that he and his party were defeated. The Tories won 317 seats; the anti-Gladstone Liberals. Madstone Liberals, 190, and the Irish Naionalists, 85.

The result of this was that no one of these parties could command an absolute majority in the House of Commons, which is com posed of 670 members. But the Tories comor allies, the anti-Gladstone Liberals, had a majority of 120 over their nome rule opponents, and seeing the futility of attempting to carry any home rule scheme, Mr. Gladstone resigned as Premier

and Lord Salisbury again came into office. The Tories remained in power until 1892. when Mr. Gladstone again became Premier and introduced the following year his sec-ond bill for Irish self-government. This passed the House of Commons, but was re-jected by the House of Lords, and as a con-sequence Mr. Gladstone resigned the preniership and was succeeded by Lord Rose. bery. Then followed another administra-tion of Lord Salisbury, and on his retirement into private life his nephew, Arthur J. Balfour, took the reins of office.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Libera

succeeded Mr. Balfour as Premier in 1905, and a home rule bill was introduced by the Irish Chief Secretary, Mr. Birrell, This was universally condemned in Ireland as inade-quate, and was withdrawn. On the death of Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith became Premier and, in accordance with his election pledges, introduced in 1912 the third home rule bill. This, after a long and bitter fight in the House of Commons, was finally passed and, under the terms of the Parliament act of 1914, became a law with-

out passage by the House of Lords, and was signed by the King.

As it stands upon the statute book, this act conceded home rule to the whole of Ireland. During its discussion in the House of Commons the Unionists insisted that the whole province of Ulster, consisting of nine counties, be excluded from the operation of the act. As a concession, Mr. Assulth pre-

counties, be excluded from the operation of the act. As a concession, Mr. Asquith pro-posed, as an amendment to the bill, that six of these counties be excluded from the scope of the measure for six years, at the end of which time the electors of such coun-ties could determine by vote whether to remain excluded or join in the union of the rest of Ireland. This concession was not accepted by the Unionists, so the proposed amendment was dropped and the bill pass-ed into law in its original shape of home rule for the whole of Ireland.

SUSPENSORY ACT PASSED

Immediately upon passage of the bill by the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith rushed through all its stages what is known as the suspensory act, which provided that the come rule act signed by the King could not come into operation for one year, or until after the war. In accordance with that act. Irish home rule is suspended.

ct. Irish home rule is suspended.

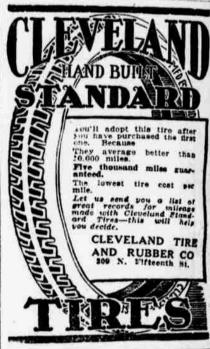
The act, as it now stands, provides for Senate and House of Representatives, the former comprising forty members and the latter 164, of whom fifty-nine, or more than one-third, are allotted to Ulster. The Parone-third, are allowed will make laws for the liament thus created will make laws for the government of Ireland, but will have abso-lutely no voice in imperial affairs, or, for the present, in the matter of land purchase the present, in the matter of land purchase, old age pensions, national insurance, the Irish constabulary (or police) or the postal savings bank. Control of each of these, however, will revert to the Irish Parliament after a period specified in the act. The Irish representation in the House of Com-mons, which now includes 103 members, will be reduced to forty-two, or one for every 100,000 of the population. Plenary veto power over all legislation is

Plenary veto power over all legislation is vested in the Irish Lord Lieutenant, who will continue to be the chief executive, and all authority to alter the home rule act is denied the Irish Parliament. For six years Ireland will not be required to contribute anything to the imperial exchequer, and applied that period the English Government. during that period the English Government will sustain the imperial guarantees for land purchase and old age pensions. For six years, also, the Imperial Government will have the appointment of the Irish

BANKERS OPPOSE CHANGE IN INCOME TAX LAW

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Investment Bankers' Association of America has adopt-d resolutions which have been forwarded to Washington against the changes in the Federal income tax law as proposed by the Finance Committee and the Senate.

The association says the change in the The association says the change in the present system of withholding taxes at the place and time of payment will compel a large number of persons to make income the change of the chang tax reports to the Government who under the present plan would not be required to



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